

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

14 NOVEMBER 1962
~~TOP SECRET~~

1. USSR

a. Khrushchev used a farewell interview with British Ambassador Roberts to set forth what he apparently wants us to consider his minimum conditions for a Berlin settlement.

b. He told Roberts that in bilateral talks with us, agreement had been reached on German frontiers, the existence of two Germanies, and the status of Berlin.

c. The only remaining issue was the stationing of troops in West Berlin. Even here, he said, the problem was not the continued presence of Western forces in the city, only their NATO subordination. He implied that an agreement to place Western troops under the UN flag, thus giving them an "international appearance," would satisfy the long-standing Soviet demand that the "occupation regime" be ended.

d. Khrushchev said that he had planned to go to the UN with this proposal and then sign his separate peace treaty. [redacted] he might still proceed along these lines, although he would prefer to reach an agreement with the West beforehand.

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f. Khrushchev concluded with the remark that there was little scope for further compromise on the Soviet side. He again said a peace treaty would be prepared which would confirm the existence of two German states, but he made no reference to a deadline for signing it.

2. USSR - Nuclear
Test Ban

a. In discussing other issues with Roberts, Khrushchev indicated that after the completion of Soviet and US nuclear tests, a test-ban agreement could be signed. He indicated a lively interest in the "black box" idea of unmanned automatic seismic stations.

b. Khrushchev said his experts insisted on testing a "new scientific method" and, therefore, the Soviet test series would not be completed on 20 November as he had announced. It would continue at least until early December; but would "certainly" end before the end of the year.

c. He also said that measures to prevent surprise attack and to liquidate foreign military bases might now meet with better understanding in light of the Cuban crisis, and showed interest in a NATO - Warsaw Pact non-aggression agreement.

3. Cuba-UN

a. Foreign Minister Roa

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[redacted] said Mikoyan would remain in Havana "a few more days" then return to New York.

d. In spite of all the rumors, we now know [redacted]

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[redacted] neither Moscow nor the Soviets in Havana had any firm idea when he would leave.

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[redacted] that it might be Thursday.

e. U Thant's idea about inspection on the spot by the five Latin American ambassadors having been rejected, he is now proposing that an unspecified group of ambassadors in Havana act as a "verification committee." There has been no Cuban reaction.

4. Soviet Ship-
ping from
Cuba

a. From what we know so far of the route being followed by the Soviet ships transporting missiles and equipment from Cuba, we believe all are heading for the Black Sea.



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5. Jordan-
Yemen

a. Jordanian Prime Minister Tal flew to Taif yesterday to try to straighten out the mess caused by defection of Jordan's air force chief [redacted] and at least two of the Hawker Hunters [redacted]

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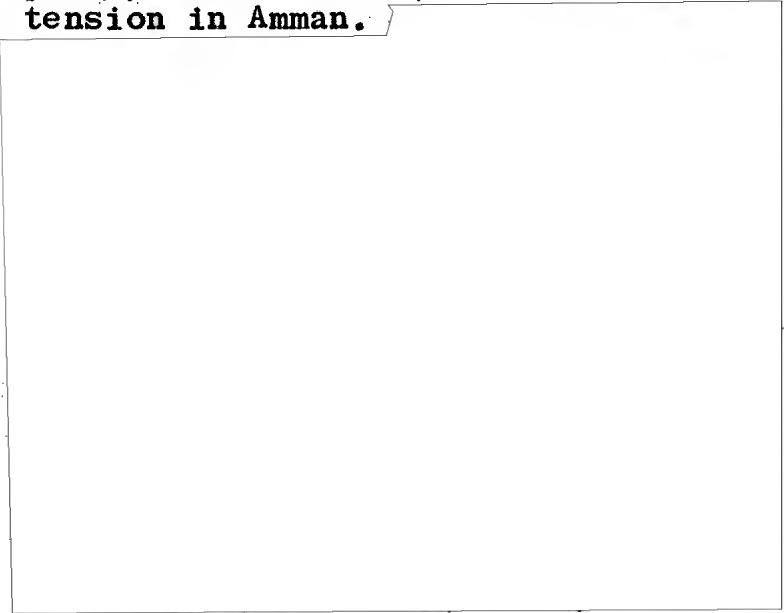
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b. He was especially concerned that, before departure, the air force chief might have ordered an offensive strike in Yemen to give the UAR an excuse to retaliate.

c. Husayn, meanwhile, has grounded all Jordanian aircraft at home and in Taif.

d. He agreed with Ambassador Macomber and the British ambassador that the planes in Taif probably should be returned, but he wanted to talk with Tal first.

e. These defections, and the general unpopularity of Husayn's policy toward Yemen, are building tension in Amman.



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6. Venezuela

a. Special security measures have been ordered in all Venezuelan military units against the possibility that a "subversive group" may act today.

b. The plot was discovered Monday when one of the participants was arrested for distributing arms to those involved.

c. Several rightist national guard and air force officers have also been arrested.

d. This is all pretty standard stuff for Venezuela, but with feelings running high over the Cuban crisis, rightist plotters are more inclined than usual to action.

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7. India

a. Border troubles with the Chinese have done much to cool the Indian ardor for disarmament.

b. New Delhi's representative at the UN has told our people there that, since the USSR obviously cannot direct the Chinese Communists to do anything, any disarmament plan negotiated by us with the USSR would be meaningless.

c. Unless the Chinese specifically subscribed (and he saw no possibility of this), India could have no part of it.

8. USSR

a. Those Cosmos series satellites which the USSR has been recovering (there have been four of them) evidently are connected with the development of a weather reconnaissance system.

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c. The Soviets are committed to cooperate with us on a weather satellite system, but so far we have nothing from them.

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9. Communist
China

a. Foreign Minister Chen Yi has admitted that in none of the four years from 1959 through 1962 did China's agricultural output exceed that of 1957.

b. This remark (to Japanese newsmen last week) gives us our first rough fix on this year's grain crop; evidently it is below the 185 million tons reported for 1957.

c. Chinese statistics after 1957 are no good. We estimate the 1958 crop at 212 million; 1959, 185 million; 1960, 180 million; and 1961, 180 million.

d. China's grain imports are running around six million tons annually, but three to four times this much would be needed to bring China up to the 1957 level on a per capita basis.

DOCUMENT OF INTEREST

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I.

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